

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.
With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4404. 號一十月八年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877.

日三初月七年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane,
Leicester Street, GEORGE STREET, 30,
CORNHILL, GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate
Church, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co.,
Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON &
Co., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau
Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—BEAL & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUEEN & CAMPBELL,
Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co.,
Fuzhou, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai,
LAME, CRAWFORD & Co., and KERRY
& WILSON, Manila, C. REINHARDT & Co.,
Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK- ING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—H. HOFFMAN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINERS,
W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq.
A. MOLLER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai, . . . ERWIN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONG-
KONG grants Drafts on London and
the Chief Commercial places in Europe and
the East; buys and receives for collection
Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds
of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest
allowed on Current Accounts and on De-
posits for fixed periods on terms which may
be ascertained on application.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-
BUILDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND
CARPENTERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have Re-
ceived a Shipment of
FIRST-CLASS MANILLA HARDWOOD,
of different Kinds, and of the Very Best
Quality, Suitable for HOUSE BUILDING,
SHIP BUILDING, and for all kinds of
Work requiring Timber of the most durable
nature.

— ALSO —
A Good Assortment of Logs and Planks
of TEAK WOOD of the most Superior
Quality.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 19, 1877. au18

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE 1874,
HEIDISIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEUTJEN & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1877. se1

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Twin Screw STEAM
LAUNCH, 35 Feet Long, Built by
FORBES of LONDON. For further particu-
lars apply to Captain CLARK, on Board
British Barque "Mered."
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE.

ON and after MONDAY, August 13th,
We shall offer the remaining portion
of our SUMMER STOCK at GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.

A few pieces of SOILED SILKS MARK-
ED, less than Lining Prices, 20 Cents
per Yard.

A nice Assortment of NEW FANCY
DRESS SILKS, at 75 Cents per Yard.

Japanese POPLINS, at 25 Cents per Yard.
New White WASHING DRESS GOODS,
15 Cents, worth double.

New Colours PLAIN ORGANDI MUS-
LINS, 25 Cents per Yard.

Figured and Striped MUSLINS, 15 Cents
per Yard.

White Striped MUSLINS, Slightly
Soiled—were 45 Cents, will be Sold at 15
Cents per Yard.

Batistes, French Printed CAMBRICS,
Hollands and Dress Lawns much reduced.

Fancy Striped GRENADINES at about
Half Price.

We shall include in this Extraordinary
Sale a few pieces of AUTUMN DRESS
GOODS at a proportionate reduction.

WASHING CLOTHES, ready-made,
from \$2.00.

Richly Embroidered HOLLAND and
other COSTUMES, from \$3.00.

A part of our Stock of Baby-Linen and
Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING will be very
much reduced.

BOYS' SUITS at about Half Price.
100 Doz. Ladies' Hemstitched HAND-
KERCHIEFS, some Slightly Soiled worth
buying.

Linen COLLARS and CUFFS, FICHUS,
&c., must be cleared.

A Lot of Ladies' Soiled KID BOOTS,
will be Sold at \$1.00 per Pair.

Several Thousand Yards of ODDS and
ENDS, and various useful Remnants at
Half usual Price.

A Lot of various Colours and Sorts of
SILK and other TRIMMINGS at a
quarter of original price.

Twenty-five Dozen of Ladies' SILK
UMBRELLAS, at \$2.00 each.

DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY
will be carried on as usual.

Much disappointment to many intending
Buyers was caused through the closing of
last Summer's Sale without published notice.

We now beg to notify—this Sale will
positively Close on September 1st, 1877.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
and Stanley Street, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to

SIRMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I.,
A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo,
p. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D.
Tübingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

O. & O. S. S. Co.

NOTICE.

MR. H. M. BLANCHARD is authorized
to Sign the Company's Bills of
Lading, vice Mr G. W. BAFFEY.

GEO. B. EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1877. au18

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the
BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my
Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. B. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices,
and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, March 17, 1877. se18

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD
and Mr M. W. GREIG, are autho-
rized to Sign the name of our Firm per
Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F.
ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, June 1, 1877. del

NOTICE.

MR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to
Sign our Firm per Procuration.

SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

Intimations.

A COLOURED WOMAN, Widow,
speaking English, Portuguese, and
Chinese, desires employment as Lady's
Maid or Nurse. Good references. Address
C. Sh., care of China Mail Office,
Hongkong, August 9, 1877. au18

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE,
ECONOMICAL,
SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-
wide reputation of our Oil, certain
parties have attempted to imitate our pack-
ages. Suits at law have been instituted
against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of
these imitations. Buyers should be careful
to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRIL-
LIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the
words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are
stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING Co.,
80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR
1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to furnish the
Undersigned with a List of their Contribu-
tions for the year ending 31st December
last, in order that the proportion of the
Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors
may be arranged. Returns not rendered
prior to the 31st October next will be ad-
justed by the Company, and no claims or
alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the Rate of 3%
or \$2.25 per SHARE, Declared at the
Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Share-
holders held This Day, will be Payable at
the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the
27th Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at
the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 25, 1877.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Half-yearly MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held in the Offices
of the Company, CLUB CHAMBERS, on
WEDNESDAY, August 22nd, 1877, at
3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a State-
ment of Accounts to 30th June, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd
Instant, both days included.

By Order of the Board,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1877. au22

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been Appointed SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG for the well-known Firm of Messrs HOBOKEN DE BIE & TORLEY of ROTTERDAM, call attention to the high quality of their GENEVA.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877. au31

THE PRICE LIST

JUST ISSUED by the Undersigned will
take effect
from 1st August.

Any one to whom a Copy has not been sent
may obtain it on Application.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1877. au15

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT begs to Inform his Patrons
and the Public that he will be
ABSENT from Hongkong until further
notice.

Hongkong, August 4, 1877. au19

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to Inform his
Patrons and the Public that he in-
tends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in
September and October, leaving HONG-
KONG about the 15th of September.

Hongkong, August 5, 1877. au18

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Or-
dinary Yearly MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION
will be held at the CURRY HALL, Hongkong,
on THURSDAY, the 16th day of August
current, at Three o'clock p.m., for the pur-
pose of receiving the Report of the Court
of Directors, together with a Statement of
Accounts to 30th June, 1877.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. au16

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
REGISTERS of SHARES of the
CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the
4th to the 16th day of August current (both
days inclusive), during which period no
transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. au16

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the Head Office,
Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the
21st August, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the pur-
pose of confirming the Special Resolution
passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held
This Day.

By Order,
W. B. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877. au21

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the Head Office,
Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the
21st August, at 3.15 p.m., in order to take
into consideration a Special Resolution to
alter the 5th Article of the Company's
Memorandum of Association in such
manner as to provide for a subdivision
of the Company's existing Shares and a
division of its Capital into Shares of One-
third the amount fixed by the said Memo-
randum of Association; and to take into
consideration further Special Resolutions
to alter Articles 31 and 75 of the Company's
Articles of Association in the manner re-
quired by the said alteration of the Memo-
randum of Association.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877. au21

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to furnish the
Undersigned with a List of their Contribu-
tions for the year ending 31st December last,
in order that the distribution of Twenty per
cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for
Contributors may be arranged. Returns
not rendered prior to the 31st October next
will be adjusted by the Company, and no
claims or alterations will be subsequently
admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office
are requested to furnish the Undersigned
with a List of their Contribution
for the Year ending 31st December, 1876,
in order that the distribution of the Net
Profits reserved for Contributors may be
arranged. Returns not rendered prior to
the 31st August next, will be adjusted by
the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will
be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877. se1

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been Appoint-
ed AGENTS of the above Company
at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are
prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies
by any First-Class Steamers, at current
rates, Payable either here, in LONDON,
LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of
INDIA and the East.

BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 31, 1877. au22

Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER of DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

AH YON, SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
The Steamship
"NAMO,"

Capt. J. E. PUNCHARD, will be de-
spatched for the above Ports on MONDAY,
the 13th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, August 10, 1877. au13

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Spanish Steamer
"EMUY,"

BLANCO, Master, will be de-
spatched as above on MON-
DAY Next, the 13th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1877. au13

FOR HOIHOW & HAIPOONG.

The British Steamship
"ALBA Y,"

Captain F. ASHTON, will be de-
spatched for the above Ports on
TUESDAY, the 14th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, August 10, 1877. au14

FOR SAIGON.

The British Steamer
"AMBOTO,"

Capt. BROWN, will be despatched
for the above Port on WEDNES-
DAY Next, the 15th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
Charterer.

Hongkong, August 10, 1877. au15

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The British Steamship
"JAPAN,"

Captain H. DE SMIDT, will
leave this for the above Ports
on THURSDAY, the 16th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 8, 1877. au16

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship
"ANGYLL,"

Captain SCOTT, will be de-
spatched as above on THURS-
DAY, the 16th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, August 8, 1877. au15

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *DJEMNAH*, Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 17th August, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUET, Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1877. au18

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND STOPPING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CHINA* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 20th August, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 18th August. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 6, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 4, 1877. au20

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *"OCEANIC"* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, at 2 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 21st August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1877. au22

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the *Chinese Mail* will be issued daily instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
MR CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

Insurances.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Tael 2,000,000, in 1,000 shares of Tael 2,000 each.
PAID UP CAPITAL—Tael Six Hundred Thousand, or Tael 600 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

H. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)
M. S. GORDON, Esq. (Messrs David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
JAMES HART, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)
E. H. LAYERS, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)
HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq. (Messrs John Forster & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Secretary—HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.
BANKERS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
BRANCHES.
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AGENTS.

At the principal ports in the East and Australian Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to carry on the business (established in 1863) of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1875-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Tael 400,000, by setting aside a portion of the profits at such times and in such sums as the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders, in the following manner:—

One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set aside for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated.

Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders), in proportion to the Premium paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premium or whose contributions during the preceding three years have not been in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation, will be notified at least three months prior to the date fixed for any such revision of the Share List, and will have the option of disposing of their Shares in either of the following ways:—

They will be at liberty at any time after receipt of notice of withdrawal, and prior to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferee; or

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and so soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro-rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits as may be found due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September; from London and distant ports until 31st October next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Gentlemen,

..... hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head-office, or by application to the Agents of the Company: Shanghai, June 18, 1877. ocl

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO., 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1886.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STEELING.
RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed Mr A. McIVER as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

THE Underigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.
Hongkong, February 16, 1877. au17

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.
JAS. B. COUGHLIN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in 'Machado,' on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORBON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1866.

Insurances.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE Co. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to Issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by Three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS, enabling this Company to accept large risks.

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 26, 1877. se28

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAEI 400,000, EQUAL TO \$555,555.40.

Directors.
LEE SING, of the Lai Sing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LAY, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
WONG YIK FUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOU FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
FUNG PONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand, Hongkong, June 1, 1877. se1

To Let.

TO LET.
NOS. 4, and 5, PRIMA TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

TO LET.
The Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.
The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.
The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street. Possession from 1st September next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KINN. "Bianco Villa," Pok-foo-lam, Furnished.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

Intimations.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB, HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Radnorshire a supply of very handsome Easel Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for Frames, &c.
Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW"
No. 6, VOL. V.
Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.
Review of a Chinese Manuscript New Testament.
A Legend of the T'ang Dynasty.
Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming, (Continued from page 519.)
The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese Novel.
Ancient Peking.
Notes on Chinese Grammar (Continued from page 286.)
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Colloquies Bibliographical.
Notes and Queries—
Inheritance and "Patria Potestas" in China.
Tonic Sol-fa Notation in China.
Chinese Novels.
A Difficult Character.
Chinese Oculous Enamel.
Russian Sinologists.
The Eight Genii.
The Fish of Hara.
Seeds of Sorghum.
Aniseed Oil and Sandalwood.
Errata.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, July 7, 1877.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Triber's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. B. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every Day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the active community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office,

Hongkong, July 7, 1877.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chun Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chun Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Habel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Wan Teal Street; Mr Sit Chun Fan, Tung Wan Kway; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Suwaui.—Sui Cheong Hong; Wok Shun Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kat Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningbo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Foot Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agents; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and *Peking Gazette*, to circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL

Intimations.

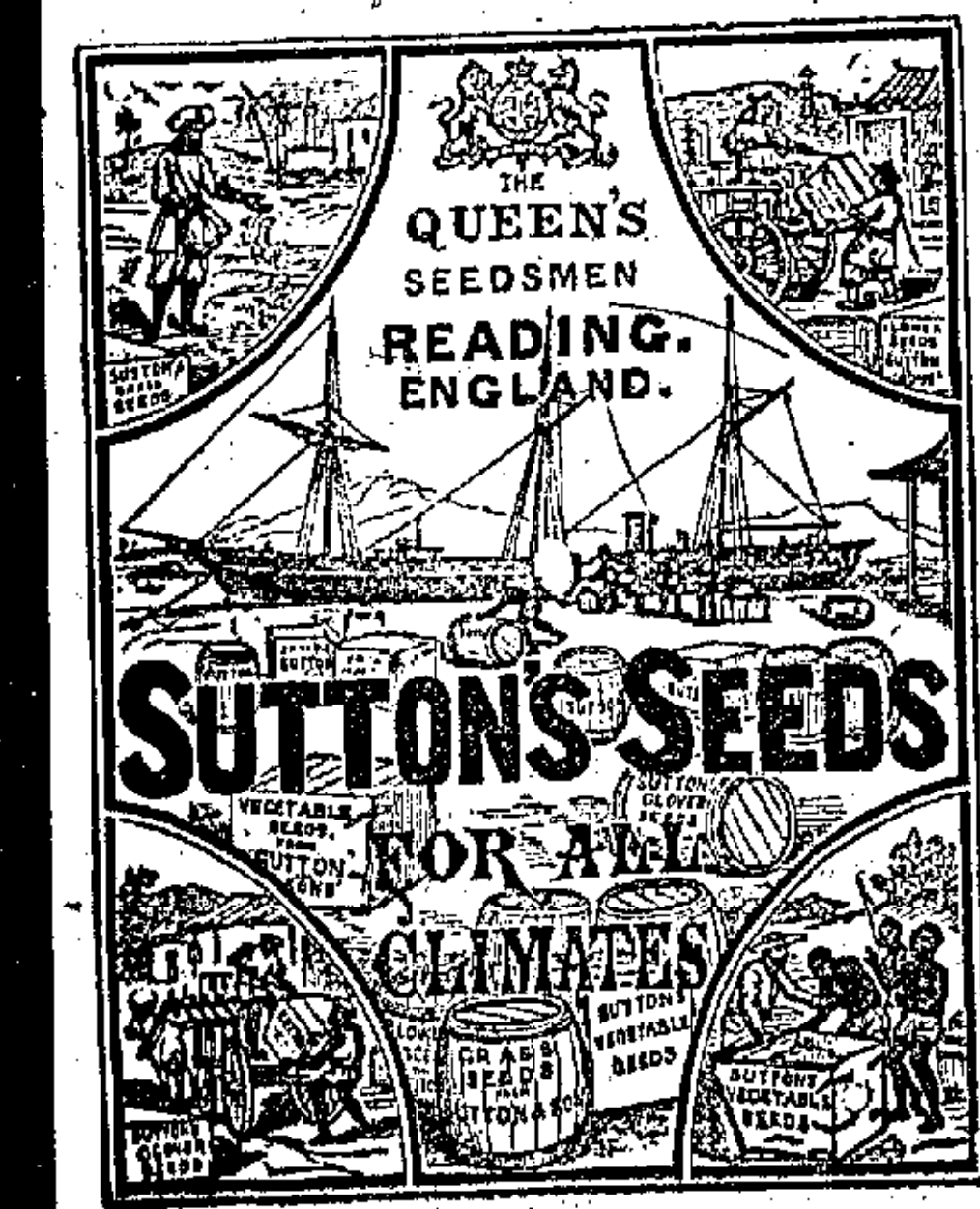
HOT AIR ENGINE.

SUITABLE FOR PUMPING WATER, OR WORKING PUNKAHS IN BUNGALOWS.

SILVER MEDAL, 1878.



MAKERS,
HAYWARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.



SUTTON'S SEEDS
FOR ALL CLIMATES.

SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM
Which ensures their arrival in dry and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the Office of this Paper, or from

SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
Reading, near London, England.

N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must accompany every order.

8mo77 1w 52t 15jan78

"Highest Award & Prize Medal, Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876."

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER KNIVES, CONSTANTLY LATHERED KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 25, 50, AND 100, 1/6, 2/6, AND 4/6 EACH.

OAKLEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT RUPTURE IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH THIS BOARD.

OAKLEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL)
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 60, EACH.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, 1000, 1500, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 8000, 10000, 15000, 20000, 30000, 40000, 50000, 60000, 80000, 100000, 150000, 200000, 300000, 400000, 500000, 600000, 800000, 1000000, 1500000, 2000000, 3000000, 4000000, 5000000, 6000000, 8000000, 10000000, 15000000, 20000000, 30000000, 40000000, 50000000, 60000000, 80000000, 100000000, 150000000, 200000000, 300000000, 400000000, 500000000, 600000000, 800000000, 1000000000, 1500000000, 2000000000, 3000000000, 4000000000, 5000000000, 6000000000, 8000000000, 10000000000, 15000000000, 20000000000, 30000000000, 40000000000, 50000000000, 60000000000, 80000000000, 100000000000, 150000000000, 200000000000, 300000000000, 400000000000, 500000000000, 600000000000, 800000000000, 1000000000000, 1500000000000, 2000000000000, 3000000000000, 4000000000000, 5000000000000, 6000000000000, 8000000000000, 10000000000000, 15000000000000, 20000000000000, 30000000000000, 40000000000000, 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Intimations.

In the ESTATE and EFFECTS of HO ASSEK, alias HO IN KEE, alias HO FEE IN, late Partner and Manager of KIN NAM HONG, Hongkong, Deceased.

THE Deceased HO ASSEK died in Pango, Shun-tak District, near Canton, on 29th April, 1877. HO LEONG SHE, wife of said Deceased, has obtained Letters of Administration to the Estate; she being blind, has given power of attorney to WEI AKWANG, Comptroller of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, to act for her in all matters respecting the above Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of HO ASSEK, late Partner and Manager of KIN NAM HONG, are requested to send in Particulars of same to the Undersigned in writing on or before the 31st October, 1877, otherwise no Claim shall be allowed.

All Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment. HO ASSEK's Interest and Responsibility in the KIN NAM HONG ceases from this date, the remaining Partners continue the Business as before, and settle all accounts of the Firm.

WEI AKWANG,
Attorney for HO LEONG SHE,
Hongkong, August 1, 1877. au16

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,

COAL MERCHANTS.
Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.
Mr ANYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.
Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mcl9

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK WOODHALL,

FROM HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 7, 1877. au14

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by Steamship OCEANIC are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at West Point, from whence delivery can be obtained upon countersignature of Bills of Lading.
Consignees will be required to sign a General Average Bond at the Office of the Company, before taking delivery of their Goods.
Goods remaining unclaimed after the 16th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 9, 1877. au16

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA

AND PESHAWUR.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessels, from London, Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the Steamship AUSTRALIA from Calcutta, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.
Goods not delivered by the 17th Instant will be subject to rent.

ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 10, 1877. au17

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. DU POUY,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Extrême*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 11th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. DU POUY,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP KHEDEVE,

FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 10, 1877. au17

GERMAN BARK ADOLOPH, FROM

HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 8, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the British Ship *COMMISSARY*, must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon of MONDAY, the 13th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 11, 1877. au12

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BOWEN"

will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 14th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 11, 1877. au14

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The Steamship "BURMESE"

due immediately from Singapore, will receive prompt despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 11, 1877. au18

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MATCHLESS, American ship, Capt. John C. Dawes.—Douglas Laprak & Co.

LEADING WIND, American ship, Captain F. M. Hinkley.—Meyer & Co.

JALO, Russian ship, Capt. C. F. Moberg.—Order.

ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wieler & Co.

ANTWERP, British barque, Capt. Atkins.—Melchers & Co.

MIGNON, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. L. H. Soule.—Order.

NORTHERN STAR, British barque, Captain John Wortley.—Order.

DORIS BRODERSEN, Danish ship, Captain S. Nielsen.—Order.

TWILIGHT, British barque, Capt. Dalargy.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PENSHAW, British barque, Captain John S. Airey.—Meyer & Co.

NIMROD, British barque, Capt. Clark.—Captain.

PILGRIM, American ship, Capt. F. Foulle.—Order.

SUNDIA, British ship, Capt. Lightbody.—Russell & Co.

FORMOSA, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. Schwoer.—Melchers & Co.

SARACEN, British ship, Captain Le Boeuf.—Captain.

ULLOCK, British barque, Captain A. P. Goodman.—Borneo Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 10, *Morning Star*, Siamese barque, 670, D. Michaelson, Bangkok July 31, General.—TACK MEE.

Aug. 11, *Popillon*, French barque, 468, Gouin, Newcastle (N.S.W.) May 11, Coal.—ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Aug. 11, *Carisbrook*, British steamer, 987, Salgon Aug. 6, General.—CHINESE.

Aug. 11, *Gotha*, put back.

Aug. 11, *Ullock*, British barque, 779, Goodman, Liverpool March 29, Coal.—BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Aug. 11, *Florence Bailey*, American schooner, 121, Wesley Clark, Manila Aug. 2, Cocoa-nuts and Dry-wood.—ORDEZ.

Aug. 11, *Window*, British barque, 486, Barker, Bangkok July 24, Rice.—YVES FAT HONG.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 11, *Hannah Law*, for New York.

11, *Mignon*, for Haiphong.

11, *Chas. W. Cochran*, for Baker's Island (Pacific).

11, *Leading Wind*, for Baker's Island (Pacific).

11, *Mitrapore*, for Europe, &c.

11, *Dumbe*, for Bangkok.

11, *Bombay*, for Yokohama.

11, *Yacatra*, for Whampoa.

11, *Dorebroderesen*, for Nagasaki.

CLEARED.

Yangtze, for Shanghai.

Springfield, for Portland (Oregon).

Auguste, for Anjer.

Gotha, for Newchwang.

F. P. Litchfield, for Victoria, B.C.

Carl, for Oheoo.

Thoon Kramon, for Newchwang.

Finiskire, for Cape St. James.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per *Florence Bailey*, from Manila, Mr Charles Miller.

Per *Carisbrook*, for Salgon, 200 Chinese.

Departures.

Per *Mitrapore*, for Singapore, 4 Seamen, R.N.; for Bombay, Mr S. A. Joseph and Servant; for Madras, Pt. Pallathan, G.L.; for Southampton, Messrs J. McDougall and F. S. Unwin, and Lt. Oh. Windham, R.N.

From Shanghai:—For Southampton, Mr Balfour; for Singapore, 1 Native. From Yokohama:—For Southampton, Capt. McNabb, Miss McNabb and 1 Child, Messrs Anderson, Sutton and Forrey, and 22 Japanese.

Per *Bombay*, from Yokohama, Mr Dandus, 1 Japanese gentleman, and Mr Markham.

Per *Mignon*, for Haiphong, 2 Europeans.

Per *Dumbe*, for Bangkok, 61 Chinese.

To Depart.

Per *Yangtze*, for Shanghai, 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Siamese barque *Morning Star* reports: Gulf of Bangkok westerly wind and rainy weather, from Pulo Obi strong S.W. wind and till 17 N., from thence strong westerly wind with heavy rain and squalls.

The British steamer *Carisbrook* reports: Strong S.W. winds and squally weather, attended with much rain with cross sea. Barometer falling to 29.0 on the 9th off Paracels.

The Siamese barque *Gotha* reports: Put back on account of heavy weather.

The American schooner *Florence Bailey* reports: Strong gales from W.N.W. to N.W. with heavy sea.

The British barque *Window* reports: Heavy gale on August 7th, wind from West to N.W. with high confused sea, and on the 9th strong gale from S.W. with high sea. Outside this port weather thick and threatening.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—

Per *PESHAWUR*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 12th inst. Late letters received from 9.10 to 9.30, with 18 cents late fee. The Post Office will be open at 8 a.m.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—

Per *THALES*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 13th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—

Per *EMUY*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 13th inst.

For HAIPHONG.—

Per *NORTHERN STAR*, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per *AMBOTO*, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND CALOUTTA.—

Per *ARGYLE* and *JAPAN*, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 16th inst.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—

The Australian Contract Packet *BOWEN*, will be despatched from Hongkong on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after 3.15 p.m.

The Mails will be closed at 3.30 a.m.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, August 11, 1877. au14

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *DJEMNAH* will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 17th Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 18th Inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a to Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, August 4, 1877. au18

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *CHINA* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m., Correspondence for Japan, the United States, or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, August 6, 1877. au20

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *OCEANIC* will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m., Correspondence for Japan, the United States, or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, August 10, 1877. au22

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, August 14:—

Noon.—*Abay* leaves for Hoihow, &c.

4 p.m.—*Bowen* leaves for Sydney, &c.

WEDNESDAY, August 15:—

5 p.m.—*Amboto* leaves for Salgon.

THURSDAY, August 16:—

3 p.m.—*Japan* leaves for Singapore, &c.

3 p.m.—*Argyll* leaves for Singapore, &c.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at City Hall.

Goods per *Oceanic* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, August 17:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Gold per *Mongolia* and *Peshawur* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, August 18:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, August 20:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited, at Club Chambers.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Dwyer, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo San Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Miscellaneous.

Claims against the *Commissary* must be sent in to the Agents before Noon.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Namoa* leaves for Coast Port.

Noon.—*Emuy* leaves for Manila.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla, Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.45 p.m.

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Portfolio.

"I WOULD NOT, IF I COULD."

I would not dig my past
Up from its grave of weakness and regret;
Up from its hopes—which glimmered but to set—
Its dreams, that could not last!

Yet I can look before,
And profit by the lessons early learned;
As children, playing with the dice, are burned,
And tempt its glow no more.

I would not, if I could,
Live o'er again this dark, uncertain life—
This slipping backward in the daily strife
Of reaching after good.

Yet I can know how weak
Are all below, and so sweet Charity,
Will cling and grow about each form I see,
And thus to me will speak:

I would not open out
The half-healed wounds of other years, long fled;
Twere better they were numbered with the dead,
Butter lips fear or doubt.

Yet I can truly say,
Let the dead past bury its dead. We go
So swiftly onward to life's sunset glow—
And then, there is no day!

Life is too short to waste
In vain repinings or in weak regrets;
The strongest heart endures, and never frets
O'er joys it may not taste;

And he who can go on
Bravely and firmly in the allotted way,
Gaining strength with every darkened ray,
Shall surely reach the dawn.

And so I would not lift
Up from the grave the shadows of my past;
The clouds that all my sky once overcast
Into the night may drift.

For there's enough to fill
Each hour and moment of the days to come;
Then wherefore woe the shadows to our home?
The valleys to our hill?

BEAUTY.—Never lose an opportunity of
seeing anything beautiful. Beauty is God's
handwriting—a wayward sacrament. Wel-
come it in every face, every fair sky, every
fall flower, and thank him with your eyes.
It is a charming draught—a cup of blessing.

RIGHTIOUS VENGEANCE.—Some one having
urged Tasso to avenge himself upon a
man who had done him many injuries, he
said, "I wish to take from him neither his
property, nor his life, nor his honor, but
only his ill-will towards me."

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

(World.)

MR. SANTLEY AT ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

As a trim dandy opens the door of Mr. Santley's house, hard by the church in which the late Mr. Bellows achieved fame as a pulpit-orator, the voice of the great bard strikes full upon the ear with that G. for which he is celebrated. At home Mr. Santley is as much unlike Danny Man as it is possible to imagine; a strongly built man, broad and deep chested, with a very low hair-collared and a loosely knotted wig of silk round his bull-neck, clad not in gorgeous dressing-gown, but in a short velvet coat of sporting cut. Not one of the languidly ornamental order of beings, but a big-eyed, fresh-coloured, vigorous Lancashire lad—a very Englishman to look upon, albeit his accent—as is not uncommon with Liverpoolians—betrays traces of Ulster influence. Across his powerful chest meanders a heavy silver chain, with a lump of lapis lazuli at one end and at the other a mighty silver watch, like those worn by railway guards, and weighing half a pound or thereabouts. All men have had their cherished fancy, their pet ambition. Mr. Santley looked forward to the possession of a watch. During his brilliant career he has acquired several, but none till he made his recent purchase, which completely realised the dream of his childhood. On this bright morning he is hard at work—exercising his memory and his lungs—rolling cascades of sound out of his muscular throat—rattling his fingers over the keys of a Collard's grand piano-forte—and watching the methodical tick of the metronome. For this instrument he entertains a profound affection, and invariably falls back upon it when the rhythm of a new melody appears to leave something to be desired. To Mr. Santley—educated in the good old exact school of opera—the sheet-anchor of song. Before dreaming of graces of expression, he is careful that exact time, and consequently perfect rhythm, shall be secured. From his severe standpoint he looks upon a correct interpretation of the composer's meaning as the first duty of the singer. This honestly fulfilled, it is time enough to think about expression, that pitfall of young artists, who, over-anxious to produce the maximum of effect with the minimum of study, are but too apt to lose sight of the composer altogether. Solo-singing in concerts and drawing-rooms has a tendency to exalt the executant at the expense of the creator. The former is master of the situation, and provided he makes his points and brings out the best note of his voice, whether it be set down for him or not, may take liberties with the score without suffering, except from the gradual deterioration of style brought about by free-and-easy rendition. With the operatic singer it is far otherwise. He has to think of others as well as of himself, and must keep his genius within certain limits. The study of a prominent part in an opera or oratorio involves a knowledge of the whole, and consequently many hours of hard work and patient attention to the business of interpretation. Those who listen to the anxious hours which precede the production of a new piece, and the careful attention to general effect which is an indispensable qualification of an operatic singer. Mr. Santley is one of the hardest workers and quietest lives in his profession. Like many other successful men he has found that success means increased work—that the position achieved by infinite labour can only be held on similar conditions—and has wisely put son parti. He may be said to live in his profession and his family. There is not the faintest aroma of Bohemia in his pretty house in Upper Hamilton-terrace. All is quiet, orderly, and calm—not to say business-like. Perhaps the love of method which has led Mr. Santley to convert one room of his house into an office, with huge oaken desk in the centre, was imbibed during his early days in a Liverpool counting-house, but whether from temperment or habit he is exact in all his dealings. To his office he betakes himself early in the morning; and surrounded by a bus of faithful portraits of the late Henry

Phillips, of Rubinstein, and other lights of the musical and dramatic world; he gets through his correspondence with commendable punctuality. Then, unless duty at rehearsal, he works steadily at home till one or two o'clock—voice, piano-forte, and metronome all in full blast. Then comes the hygienic part of the programme—a walk to Hampstead—to expand lungs hungry to exchange the atmosphere of the theatre for the fresh breeze of the Heath. But as Care sits behind the horse-man, so does Work follow the pedestrian. The long morning has been passed in mastering the work of the future—the new opera in course of rehearsal; but the impression made by novel airs must be, as it were, washed out of the mind, and the music of that particular evening brought vividly before him. Hence, after the first sharp walk in over and the pace becomes adagio, the opera in actual work is mentally gone through from beginning to end, and notes are made for polishing here and there. To the walk succeeds dinner, a welcome rite to an appetite whetted by work mental and physical. It is an early dinner—as that of a singer must necessarily be—and of good but simple materials, moistened with a sparing allowance of wine. After dinner is the interval for digestion, enlivened by reading of a miscellaneous kind. Mr. Santley is well acquainted with the principal modern languages, and is, moreover, a lover of the exact sciences. Chemistry and mathematics appear at the first glances of his education, for great singer and actor, but Mr. Santley finds much comfort in these pursuits. He is, however, no fanatical lover of science, and gives history and romance a fair share of attention. When he feels especially fresh and vigorous he settles down to a spell at Thomas Carlyle, for whose genius he entertains unbounded admiration. At night work sets in again; the excitement of appearing before the public must be gone through; and then comes the quiet drive home, the modest supper of macaroni or tripe and onions, a cigar, and rest.

It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Santley took kindly to dramatic music, for his youthful ambition was to be, not a singer, but an actor—a bent vigorously combated by his father, Mr. William Santley, sometime organist in the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown's chapel at Liverpool. Forbidden to think of music, much less the stage, as a profession, the son nevertheless learned his music-lessons well, and in an education class struggled to overcome his natural nervousness, but for a long while could not get through the simplest recitation without breaking down in abject fashion. The boy, who was to grow into an operatic singer of marvellous *optimo*, once failed ignominiously in an attempt to spout Bishop Hober's well-known lines. At the conclusion of his education at Queen's College, Liverpool, he was set to pore over ledgers and vex his soul with the minutiae of business. As his voice ripened, he became a member of a musical association called the "Society of Harmonics," organised by a veteran violoncello player, Mr. Joseph Lidd, who at last induced the organist to allow his son, then a very good amateur, to go to Italy to finish his musical education. There he fell into excellent hands. His master, Signor Gaetano Nava, was one of the good old "solid" school of Lablache and Rubini, who utterly abjured the hothouse system of instruction. He was accustomed to compare the young vocalists—pushed rapidly on to the lyric stage before they had half mastered their profession—to Jonah's gourd, and fairly lost his temper when he saw a veritable misanthrope taken out of the Arno and brought before the public in six months, to the no small detriment of a voice of magnificent range and power. Like Mr. Henry Phillips, he thought three months not too long to spend in studying a song, and drilled his pupils with tremendous thoroughness. Thanks to the teaching of Signor Nava and his own industry, Mr. Santley first sang publicly in opera at Pavia, during the Carnival of 1856-7. His first appearance was not calculated to elate the English baritone to any dangerous extent. The opera produced was that since-forgotten work, *Lamberto Malatesta*. It is perhaps hardly fair to say it is forgotten, for it was never known—literally never heard. It may be roughly described as a *coup d'essai* altogether. The book was written by a student, the music was composed by a student, the opera was performed by students, and the audience was made up of the same complete "promising" material. No more chorus of catcalls and humorous shouts of laughter than certain descended on the ill-fated *Lamberto Malatesta*, brought to a premature conclusion, to the derangement of the Pavia opera season and the funds of Mr. Santley, who found himself shortly afterwards in Milan with a purse as light as his heart. Here he was working hard, studying and singing in public at the Santa Redegonda Theatre, when the late Mr. Chorley suddenly turned up. This gentleman was well acquainted with Mr. Santley's family, and taking a strong interest in the young singer, advised him to return to England at once. Armed with a letter of introduction, he presented himself to Mr. Hullah, was received with the grand courtesy natural to that master, and told that he had got a great deal more out of Italy than most people, but had yet much to learn. Mr. Santley appropriately commenced his English career with the part of Adam in the oratorio of the *Creation*. After singing for a while at St. Martin's Hall and at the Crystal Palace, he was engaged by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and sang at the usual round of concerts until he commenced regular operatic work with the Pyre and Harrison Company in 1860; since when his comings and goings—in the Old and New World—have been written with a bold hand in operatic history.

Married to a daughter of Mr. John Mitchell Kemble, the son of Charles Kemble, Mr. Santley delights in filling his house with memorials of the theatre. The very pictures on the walls are the work of histrionic draughtsmen. He is the happy possessor of an excellent water-colour drawing, "Great Expectations"—an old woman watching a very little sprout planted in a pot of enormous dimensions, the work of that imitable and overflowing humorist, the veteran John Parry—and is also proud of a series of pen-and-ink sketches of maritime subjects by Junco, a basso of the good old legitimate school, who, after graduating in the French marine, turned, like a continental Didi, to the lyric stage. . . . At the end of the garden in St. John's Wood is the evidence of another fancy—a crowd of fowl of choice breed, ornamental and useful in keeping the house supplied with new-laid eggs. In this, as in his other tastes, Mr. Santley is an Englishman indeed; having throughout his life

steadily set his face against all attempts to "Italianise" or even to "Gallianise" him. He actually was professedly a pupil of the late Colonel Mapleton, who "strove hard to impose upon him the name of 'Santelli,' and falling there, pleaded pitifully for 'Monsieur.' Instead of 'Mr.' but in this case the eloquence of the colonel was lost, and the Lancashire lad remains plain Charles Santley unto this day.

SLINGS AND ARROWS OF FORTUNE.

A majority of people believe in good luck and bad luck. Napoleon would not entrust an unlooky general with any important business. Yet his own luck turned at last, and he died in a miserable captivity. The luck of Napoleon III. changed several times. He was a prisoner in the fortress of Ham, a Bohemian in London and New York, afterwards Emperor of France, then captive in a German fortress, and finally, prematurely, in exile in England. Many people will not undertake any important enterprise on Friday. And yet that is a lucky day for a considerable number of other people. The French especially do not consider the thirteenth day of the month as other than a very unlucky day. And the number of thirteen at the dinner table is not to be tolerated. One according to the superstition is sure to die. But the exceptions have nearly or quite overturned the theory. Thirteen States secured their independence; and if there is luck in odd numbers, why not in thirteen? It was not the thirteenth disciple who was a traitor, but the twelfth. Nor was Benedict Arnold, the Revolutionary traitor, in any way the victim of number thirteen.

Perhaps there is no better way than boldly to defy the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." It may be a good thing to make faces at bad fortune, to lampoon her, and to get up all sorts of squibs at her expense. This is the way the gentle Bohemians do; and the result is that never did any fraternity live so comfortably on so little money, or such small credit.

Here comes one, who in a card to the New York *Sun*, proposes to defy bad fortune and to find happiness in misfortune. There is a philosophy which affirms that the more miserable we are the happier we are. Hear what this modern Brahmin proposes:—

"I desire to form, with twelve other young men, a Misfortune Club, for the purpose of trying the fates who especially abhor the dinner party of thirteen and visit ill-luck upon the person who spills salt or puts on a garment inside out.

The object of this Club shall be mutual improvement and a constant tempting of the capricious power who—which—for innocent acts sends trouble. We will dine together once a month, on an unlucky day if we can, and ask Miss Claxton if she should be in the city to dine with us. At that time we will perform as many reputed unlucky acts as practicable, and at the end of our meeting discuss our mishaps, see if natural laws cannot sufficiently account for them, and send an account of them to the *Sun*, omitting the names.

"Is it lucky to be under the ban of ill-luck? I think so sometimes. There is a popular superstition that the person who destroys a cat will have seven years of misfortune. In my life I have destroyed fully one hundred cats. Hence, I am to have 700 years of bad luck. Does not this fact guarantee me a lease of life far beyond that of most patriarchs? Then let us count our evil star of destiny, and take a new lease of life from the dark side of daily events."

It is remarkable that notable men—men of the broadest intelligence—have cherished the strangest superstitions. Dr. Johnson looks at his right foot foremost in going up stairs. Sir Walter Scott firmly believed that all marriages in May were unfortunate, and more than half the intelligent people with whom we have conversed on that point firmly agree with Sir Walter Scott, and are ready to cite any number of striking instances in confirmation of that theory.

Good or bad luck cannot be reduced to a science, and therefore both lucky and unlucky men are something of a mystery. Nor can we fully account for the popular belief in unlucky days and numbers, on any other theory than this, that it accords with the observations of a considerable number of people, that more untoward events are connected with certain numbers on certain days than with any other. As for Friday, we are met with the stunning declaration that Columbus set sail from Lisbon on Friday; and discovered the New World on Friday. But then, a great many people would be disposed to raise the question whether that was a lucky day. There was room enough in the Old World for all our ancestors, and it might have been better that this continent should have lain fallow, the paradise of Aztecs and aborigines, for another five hundred years.

As for the good luck of seeing the new moon over the right shoulder, and the ill-luck of seeing it over the left shoulder—that hypothesis is left for sentimental young people. It may be observed, however, that a considerable number of young men never propose without having seen the new moon over the right shoulder, and if jilted they firmly believe that somehow the position was shifted, so that the baleful influence of the moon fell on the left shoulder. There are not a few grey beards also, who always survey the new moon from the porch, taking good care to bring it over the right shoulder. They are not at all superstitious. But then it might be just as well to have all the currents set in the right direction.

The fact is the folk lore of the world is pretty well saturated with superstition. Now and then a brave man comes to the front and boldly defies all the bad luck of unfortunate numbers and days. What is wanted is some image-breaker to go through the world and break all these images of superstition. Now and then one of them goes down, but some other one comes in to take its place. Fortunate events do not marshall themselves by lucky days or numbers. The thirteenth man lives and prospers after he has dined at the club, or with his friends. Friday is still as good a day as was ever set down in the calendar of saints. And as for any run of bad luck resulting from seeing the new moon over the left shoulder, if that is not a libel on the moon, it is upon moon-struck people. It might be worth while for some one who has the patience and time for investigation, to enquire whether the increase of intelligence does actually lessen the superstitiousness of the times? Whether the dropping out of one superstition, another quite as absurd is not adopted? Sir Matthew Hale firmly believed in witches, and tried quite a number in his time. But we know a Judge of this day was on no account would

make up a company of thirteen for a dinner party. We hear much about religious superstitions. But there is a cloud of superstitions which have not the remotest connection with any religious belief. They ought to be purged from intelligent minds, even if they were derived by natural inheritance.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

THE CANAL.

The report of the committee upon improved locomotion was submitted to the company during the following summer. It was a long and exceedingly entertaining document, and the following extracts from it may possess some interest:

In reference to the plan offered by Henry Bushelson, which proposes to run the boats by means of the steam propeller, we may remark that the steam-engine with which the propeller is moved would sink the boat; and even if it would not, the propeller-blades, being longer than the depth of the canal, would dig about five hundred cubic feet of mud out of the bottom at each revolution. As a mud-dredge Bushel's patent might be a success, but as a motive-power it is a failure; and his suggestion that the tow-path might be cut into lengths and laid side by side and sold for a farm, therefore, is not wholly practicable.

"The idea of William Bradley is that holes might be cut in the bottom of the boat, and through these the legs of the mud could be inserted, so that it could walk along the bottom, while its body is safe and dry inside. This notion is the offspring of a fruitful and ingenious intellect; and if the water could be kept from coming through the holes, it might be considered valuable but for one thing—somebody would have to invent a new kind of mud with legs about seven feet long. Mr. Bradley's mind has not yet devised any method of procuring such mud, and unless he can induce the ordinary kind to walk upon skids, we fear that the obstacles to success in this direction may be regarded as insurmountable.

"Mr. Peterman Boswick urges that important results might be secured by making the canal an inclined plane, so that when a boat is placed upon it the boat will simply slide down hill by the power of the attraction of gravitation. This seems to us a beautiful method of adapting to the wants of man one of the most remarkable of the laws of Nature, and we should be inclined to give Mr. Boswick the first prize but for the fact that we have discovered, upon investigation, that the water in the canal would slide down hill, and that it would require about fifteen rivers the size of the Mississippi to keep up the supply. Mr. Boswick does not mention where we are to get those rivers. He does, however, say that if the canal, the boats, and the water were to be made in the shape of themselves might be made in the shape of inclined planes so that they would run down hill upon a level canal. There is something so deep, so amazing, in this proposition that our committee needs more time to consider it and brood over it.

"Mr. W. P. Robbins proposes to draw off the water from the canal, lay rails on the bottom, and then put the boats on wheels and run them with a locomotive. Your committee has been very much struck with this proposition, but has concluded, upon reflection, that it is rather too revolutionary. If canal navigation should be begun in this manner, probably we should soon have the railroad companies running their trains on water by means of sails, and stage lines traveling in the air with balloons. Such things would unsettle the foundations of society and induce anarchy and chaos. A canal that has no water is a licentious and incendiary canal; and it is equally improper and equally repugnant to all conservative persons which it shall be made. He does not see boats in tanks and the tanks are run on rails.

"Your committee has given much thought and patient examination to the plan of Mr. Thompson McGhee. He suggests that the mules shall be clad in submarine armor and made to walk under water along the bottom of the canal, being fed with air through a pump. As we have never seen a mule in action while decorated with submarine armor, we are unable to say with positiveness what his conduct would be under such circumstances. But the objections to the plan are of a formidable character. The mule would, of course, be wholly excluded from every opportunity to view the scenery upon the route, and we fear that this would have a tendency to discourage him. Being under water, too, he might be tempted to stop frequently for the purpose of snubbing the canal engineers by him, and this would distract his attention from his work. Somebody would have to dive whenever he got his hind leg over the towline; and when the water was muddy, he might lose his way and either pull the boat in the wrong direction or be continually butting against the bank.

"Of the various other plans submitted, your committee have to say that A. R. Mackey's proposition to run the boat by sails, and to fill the sails with wind by means of a steam blower on the vessel; James Thompson's plan of giving the captain and crew small screws to put on their feet, so that they could stand overboard and push behind; William Black's theory that motion could be obtained by employing trained sturgeon to haul the boat; and Martin Stotesbury's plea that propulsion could be given by placing a cannon upon the boat, and firing it over the stern, so that the recoil would shove the boat along. These wonderful evidences of what the human mind can do when it exerts itself; but they are not as useful as they are marvelous."

The prize has not yet been awarded. It is thought that the canal company will have to make it larger before they secure exactly what they want.—*Miss Adeler.*

THE DEACON STOPPED HIM.

Last winter a man named Jones used to come to our church regularly. Jones had a habit of coughing and clearing his throat constantly, and when he would cough a cough would go clear around through the entire congregation, as it always does on these occasions. When Jones would clear his throat about thirty persons would follow his example, involuntarily, until the voices of the preacher could hardly be heard. As Jones used to go through with this performance every Sunday, it had at last got to be intolerable to Deacon Pratt, who is a singularly nervous man. So the deacon made up his mind to stop it. One Sunday he brought a jugful of specious along with him and put a huge syringe in his pocket. When Jones had coughed about a dozen times, the deacon stepped over to him, and in a whisper, asked him if he wouldn't try to stop. Jones curiously told him to "day

up," and then Jones cleared his throat and coughed more vigorously than ever. During the sermon Jones fell asleep with his head thrown back upon the back of the pew. The deacon unloaded his syringe, worked it up and down in the specious three or four times and went over to Jones. Jones' mouth was wide open. The deacon aimed his syringe at the orifice and let drive. About a pint of the stuff went into Mr. Jones' gullet. The next moment he was on his feet, spluttering and choking, just in time to see the deacon shutting up his syringe and going back to his seat. At first he didn't exactly grasp the situation. Then he made up his mind to punch the deacon's head right there in church. Then he suddenly began to feel sick, and he felt that he had better bolt out of that meeting house, and he did. When the congregation came out they saw Jones leaning over the side fence, while as a sheet of paper, and every now and then heaving as if he would eventually throw up his shin-bones. When Peter Lamb walked over to him Jones said, between the convulsive gasps:

"O, it's all right! It's all right! Never you mind! I'll fix him; I'll bust the head off of him! Just as soon as I get this awful stuff off of my stomach and am well enough to be about if I don't show that old bald-headed rooster that he can't profane the services of the sanctuary by emptying his slops into my insides, then my name's not Wm. Henry Jones. That's all. Just you wait! I'll shake the immortal liver out of him."

But he hasn't done it. Instead of fighting he's been going to another church.—*Miss Adeler.*

SWALLOWING NEEDLES.

A Portuguese physician has lately, it is stated, recovered from different localities in the area of a young lady no fewer than eighty needles which she had swallowed. The *New York Times* assumes—either from hunger, a desire to store up needles for future use, or to amuse the children; and the journal is anxious to discover the law of nature which regulates the circulation of needles in the human body. It is a well-known fact that if a person swallows a needle it generally works its way out of some part of the body, and this circulation of needles must be regulated by some law, but beyond the knowledge that needles do circulate scientific men know nothing on the subject. Needles cannot evidently be guided by the law of gravity, or else they would pass out of the feet of the person who had devoured them; and they are just as likely to ascend as to descend. Swallowing needles is, the *New York Times* points out, dangerous to the friends of the swallower, for a father who embraced his needle-swallowing daughter might suffer considerably; and the lover who furtively clasps the maiden's hand at singing-class is likely to spoil the even flow of the harmonies over a diatonic scale when no such note is to be found in the score. The practice is also comparatively useless, as the only contingency in which the needle-swallowing girl becomes valuable is when there is a sudden demand for a needle. "At such moments a careful investigation of her surface is nearly always rewarded by the discovery of the protrusive point of the desired implement, which is uniformly free from rust, and in condition for immediate use. Still, the demand for needles is rarely so importunate as to justify the systematic conversion of a girl into a peripatetic needle-case, and the most earnest seamstresses prefer to carry small needle-cases in their pockets, rather than to swallow a paperful and trust to nature to bring them to the surface."

A GREAT PETROLEUM FIRM.

Petroleum Oil is an article of Commerce obtained almost wholly from three small counties in the North-western part of Pennsylvania. This small territory scarcely 500 square miles in extent supplies therefore the whole world with light. The extent to which the trade in this oil has grown since its first introduction is something marvelous (its export from the United States has more than doubled for every three years of the last twelve), and may be inferred from the amount of capital and the magnitude of the works in which the article is refined and packed for shipment.

The largest works of this kind in America and those of which the name is best known in the East are the works of the Davol Manufacturing Co., of New York. Their establishment, covering several acres of ground, and including yards, docks, stables, machine shops, tin can factories, packing sheds, &c., &c., should be visited by every one interested in Petroleum, or in seeing the ingenuity with which mechanical appliances are adjusted to the work which is wished they should perform. The surprised visitor will see there a complete made out of blank sheets of tin in less than four minutes, and proceeding to the oil shed will see twenty-four of these cans filled with their exact complement in less than a minute and a half. The business of this house is simply immense. Scores of vessels are either waiting at their docks for their cargoes, or at points remote are being supplied by barges and lighters sailing between them and the Company's docks. The number of cases daily put up by this concern is from 10,000 to 15,000.

A few statistics in regard to this business might not be devoid of interest to those to whom the brand of Davol's Brilliant Oil in improved patent cans is familiar. Their cans are made of tin plates imported from England in boxes containing 112 sheets each; of these boxes they use in a single month over 12,000. For making their cases they consume about 100,000 feet of lumber a day. The wire they use for making handles to their cans they buy in half mile bundles, and it takes twenty-four of these bundles or 12 miles of wire per week to supply their needs for these small handles. Their hands, men and boys, average about 400, and their pay-roll from 4 to \$5,000 a week.

The most surprising fact about their business is the celerity with which they execute orders. The President or Secretary of the Company in their office in New York, will take an order for 5,000 cases one day, and guarantee to ship it the next. The yards are 7 miles distant from their office, but by private telegraph line the particulars of the order are sent to the superintendent of the yard in less than half a minute. He sends to the Tin Can Factory to make the cans and to the box-makers to slide in the cases, and in about half an hour the order is started, and that night the whole 5,000 cases are on the dock marked and ready for shipment. The next morning by 8 o'clock they are on lighters and being towed down to the vessel on

which they are to be shipped, and by 4 or 5 o'clock the receipt for the goods is handed to the shipper.

But celerity in the business of the concern is not inconsistent with thoroughness, because the dispatch is the result of order and system, a system that has grown and been shaped with the growth of their business. They first started in a very small way, in the first years of Petroleum, and have had ample time to systematize every addition and improvement they have made since. You go up to their yard while an urgent order is being filled, you see no man hurried; every man is doing that portion of the work he has to do with the regularity and precision of clock work. The dispatch is accomplished by the aid of machinery, a large force of men, and by the order and regularity with which every man's work is managed and harmonized with the work of all the others. Thoroughness first and dispatch afterwards is the motto of the concern, and overseers and examiners are found at every step both in the factory and the oil yard. As a consequence there are few places in the civilized world where Davol's Brilliant Oil, in patent cans, may not be found.

Miscellaneous.

GREATLY to the confusion of poets and lovers, the moon has been discovered to be no better than an old burnt-out cinder. And yet the "moon" caught fire at the Greenwich Theatre the other night. At the Aberdeen Opera House the same evening an "elephant" went up in sacrificial smoke. "Elephants" and "moons" are fair game, but how would it have been if the flames got at a star!—*York.*

DEBTS OF HONOR.—The famous Paul Jones, having resolved to pay his debts, first discharged those which he deemed debts of honor. An artisan, who was one of his creditors, called on him and presented his bill. "I have no money just now, my friend," "But, sir, I know that you paid away \$50 this morning, and that you have still some left." "Oh! I that was a debt of honor." "Well, sir, I will make mine one also,"—and, so saying, the man threw his accounts into the fire. Paul paid the debt on the spot.

HENRY, Duke of Buccleuch, had among his tenantry one named Jamie Howie, whose little son, four years old, was extremely anxious to see the great duke. Said honest Jamie to the duke, "Gude sake, my lord, I dunna think he has any idea ye are a man at a', but s' ye fur-aw, outlandish o'er-the-sea cra' ure." The duke, mightily tickled with this idea, desired Jamie to bring the youngster into his presence forthwith. Out came the juvenile inquisitor with his finger in his mouth and cautiously reconnoitered the personage before him. At last, quoth the little "Cra' ye soon (swim)?" "No, my little fellow," replied his grace, "I canna come. Can ye do (fly)?" "No, canna do." "Well, man, for as muckle as I wadna gie ane o' m' father's dukies (drucks) for ye, for ye can baith swim and flee?"

A GAME OF CRIBBAGE BETWEEN A MAN AND A DOG.—A novel game of cribbage is noticed in the *Kapunda Herald* of July 6.—At the conclusion of the ordinary performance of Hens' Orie's clever dogs on Monday evening, at Grass' Orchard, a game of 'crib' was played between Mr. W. Roach and the dog Sultan. Two referees—one of whom shuffled and dealt the cards—were then chosen from the audience, and the dog having been introduced, took up his position as usual on the top of the table, whilst Mr. Roach faced a desk, the table being at his back. On the dog's cards being dealt, Mr. Orie would spread them in a circle, around which the dog would walk until he picked out two cards for the 'crib,' and it was curious to note that whenever it was his own 'crib,' he would put out such cards as would be likely to fatten it, such as a ten and a five, for instance; but when it was his opponent's 'crib,' he would throw out cards as far apart as possible. By whatever means the result was brought about there can be no doubt Sultan played a capital game, and at the end of the eleventh deal he was declared the victor with six holes to spare, the game being once round the board. Several times he pegged well while the cards were in play, once showing six holes for showing the third deuce.

A PATENT has just been granted to one of the editors of the *Evening Bulletin* and the *Morning Call* newspapers of San Francisco for a method of rapid telegraphic transmission of a stereotyped plate. It is claimed that by this process an entire page of a newspaper can be transmitted by telegraph in from fifteen to thirty minutes, delivering the copy directly from the instrument in such form that it can be handed immediately to the printer. In other words, the copy will be a substantial reproduction of the original, except that it may be given in a larger-sized letter if so desired. The stereotyped plate requires no preparation for the purpose of telegraphic transmission, other than the filling of all its depressions, or spaces between the faces of the letters, with a non-conducting substance which may be quickly applied, the faces of the type being left clean by means of an equally simple process. The plate thus prepared is placed upon a cylinder arranged to revolve rapidly, so as to present each successive letter in fingers attached to a travelling frame. As the cylinder bearing the plate revolves, the frame gradually advances by the operation of a screw, and thus each letter or group of letters is successively presented to the fingers or magnetic points above mentioned. Necessarily the circuit is open when the points are passing over the non-conducting surface; but as often as the metal type presents itself to the said fingers the circuit is closed, and the corresponding magnetism makes the trace in the same letter as the original delineated in a series of fine lines either upon chemically prepared or ordinary paper fixed upon a corresponding cylinder at the receiving station.

"BARKLEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentl'men, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Osmomile Pills,' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLEN.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S OSMOMILE PILLS."—*18/77.*

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weekly insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru, and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 2nd, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only.—
Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands.—
Via San Francisco, via Hongkong, via Brindisi.
Letters, 22 26
Registration, 12 12
Newspapers, 4 4
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Aspinwall, Panama.—
Letters, 18 34
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4
Books & Patterns, 6 8

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.—
Letters, 12 16 20
Registration, 8 12 12
Newspapers, 2 4 6
Books & Patterns, 4 6 8

Bahamas, Danish W. Indies, Hayti.—
Letters, 14 34 68
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.—
Letters, 30 46 50
Registration, 6 6 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12

Hawaiian Kingdom.—
Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 6 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Grey Town, La Guayra, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela.—
Letters, 26 34 38
Registration, 6 4 6
Newspapers, 6 4 6
Books & Patterns, 14 8 10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Mozambique (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet, 24; by Private Ship, 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 8; Books and Patterns, 8.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, Per oz.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereof can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indexes.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper.

The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper packet unpaid, or a packet of newspapers, posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a metered wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid at book rate, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string.

Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must act in the presence of the sender.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet,

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of goods, raw or thread silk, woollen or cotton, hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight wax and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—
Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15, Nov. 29.
Leave Batavia, Oct. 1, Dec. 15.
Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12, Dec. 24, 1878.

Sydney, Oct. 31, Jan. 12.
Melbourne, Nov. 6, Jan. 18.
Adelaide, Nov. 12, Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila to the Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any way to letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—
In the S.W. Monsoon.
The English Mail.
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered, as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.
Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PATENTS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Patent. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATENTS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Patent. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Gallo.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, and are valid for Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2, 18 cents.
" £2 to £5, 30 " "
" £5 to £10, 54 " "
" £10 to £20, 72 " "
Local Money Orders.
Up to £25, 15 cents.
" £25 to £50, 30 " "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

August 10, 1877.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

Letters, Papers, Lots, Paye.

Ackermann, R. 1 Macpherson, J. 3 9
Armand, Singlet 1 Mammonts, Mr 1
Armand, Singlet 1 Mammonts, Mr 1
Ayrton, W. T. 1 Marshall, E. J. 1

Bennett, G. H. 1 Middleton, J. T. 1
Bennett, Mr 1 Morrison & Co., 1
Bering, Mrs S. E. 1 Messrs 1
Bisnet, Chas. H. 2 Morton, Capt. 1
Brown, Sir J. 1 Munro, High 1
Campbell 1
Burdiss, Geo. S. 1 Novak, Francisco 1

Cheek, Dr. M. A. 1 O'Grady, Mrs M. 1
Chaffin, Singh 1 regd. Olga, Miss 1
Chong Hian 1 O'Meara, W. H. 1
Chun Tark, C. 1 O'Neil, Monsr. 1
Condon, A. C. M. 1 Oxley, H. 1
Cristoforo, G. d. 2

Davidson, John R. 1 Paton, Capt. G. 1
Davis, Frank 1 Pellerin, A. 1
Deir, Patrick 1 Phillips, Henry 1
Delgado, Thos. 3 Richards, Wm. H. 1
Dias, Ignacio 1 Rodrigues, 1
Duncan, C. 1 Domingo 1
Edger, E. L. 1 Rozaio, T. 1

Farad, Monsr. 1 Shang Tung, 1
Farari, A. 5 Sheppard, Capt. 1
Fong Wan Kye 1 regd. Sheppard, Capt. 2
Fong Wan, Mrs 1 Shevan, 1
Gaby, John 1 Simpson, H. R. 1
Gair, M. G. 1 regd. Smith, Andrew 1
George, Nichols 1 Smith, Mrs 1
Glencham, M. 1 Snodgrass, 1
Gorge, Thomas 1 Wm. H. 2
Graham, Capt. G. 1 Spitzer, Joseph 1
Green, W. 1 Steel, A. E. 2
Storrer, Monsr. 1 8
Dr.

Herra, Quintin 1
High Cheang 1 regd. Thompson, J. F. 1
Loong 1 Thomson, Robt. 1
Hitchcock, F. A. 5 Tucker, Capt. 1
Hoschick, Ernest 1 B.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag	Class	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Albay	h	Lopez	Span. str.	486	Aug.	4 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Hothow & Halphong 14th inst.
Amboto	h	Brown	Brit. str.	973	Aug.	8 Ah Yon	15th inst.
Argyll	h	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	Aug.	3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saigon 16th inst.
Bombay	h	Smith	Brit. str.	749	Aug.	6 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Singapore, Calcutta, &c. 16th inst.
Bowen	h	Miller	Brit. str.	488	Aug.	8 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Yokohama To-day
Carabrooke	h	Wharton	Brit. str.	987	Aug.	11 Bun Hin	Australian Ports
Danube	h	Clanchy	Brit. str.	740	Aug.	3 Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok To-day
Elmy	h	Blanco	Span. str.	222	June	3 Remedios & Co.	McD. Slip
Flintshire	h	Thomas	Brit. str.	1243	July	29 A. McG. Heaton	
Japan	h	De Smidt	Brit. str.	1866	Aug.	4 David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Singapore, Calcutta, &c. 16th inst.
Leyte	h	Zubiaguirre	Span. str.	331	Aug.	7 A. McG. Heaton	Manila
Macao	h	Erriquez	Span. str.	312	Aug.	8 A. McG. Heaton	Manila
Malacca	h	Erriquez	Span. str.	1044	Aug.	9 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama
Namoa	h	Punchard	Brit. str.	862	Aug.	10 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports
Oceanic	h	Punchard	Brit. str.	2349	Aug.	9 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama & San Francisco
Panama	h	Cain	Brit. str.	652	Aug.	10 Siemens & Co.	
Panamaur	h	White	Brit. str.	2103	Aug.	10 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai To-morrow
Thales	h	Coles	Brit. str.	873	Aug.	8 Ah Yon	Singapore and Penang To-day
W. Corea de Vries	h	.....	Brit. str.	334	June	4 Hok Moh Leong	Shanghai To-day
Yangtze	h	Schulze	Brit. str.	782	Aug.	10 Siemens & Co.	
Sailing Vessels							
A. S. Davis	h	Ford	Amer. sh.	1399	June	19 Russell & Co.	San Francisco
Aberlady	h	Nicol	Brit. bge.	735	Aug.	5 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Adolph	h	Horn	Ger. sh.	867	Aug.	8 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Alce Mary	h	Rogers	Brit. bge.	361	Aug.	8 Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Alme	h	Gulbert	Brit. bge.	300	Aug.	8 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Alphington	h	Cunningham	Brit. bge.	326	July	8 Wieler & Co.	
Anazi	h	Hill	Brit. bge.	468	Aug.	7 Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Antipodes	h	Wyeth	Brit. bge.	592	Aug.	8 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Antwerp	h	Atkins	Brit. bge.	1031	July	13 Melchers & Co.	
Augusta	h	Bernard	Foh. bge.	860	July	6 Carlowitz & Co.	Anjer Cleared
Augusta	h	Thomson	Brit. sm. sh.	210	Aug.	10 Meyer & Co.	
Bonolutha	h	Higgins	Brit. bge.	970	July	28 Russell & Co.	
Bonolutha	h	Higgins	Brit. bge.	308	July	19 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London
Brisbane	h	Higgins	Brit. bge.	384	July	25 Russell & Co.	Halphong
Bun Fan	h	Higgins	Brit. bge.	378	Aug.	7 Chalmers & Co.	
Caldow	h	Petersen	Brit. bge.	482	July	6 Rozario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney Sands' Slip
Canton	h	Kruiden	Slam. sh.	779	June	22 Chalmers & Co.	
Canton	h	Kruiden	Slam. sh.	373	July	30 Siemens & Co.	Newchwang
Opella	h	Anderson	Swed. bge.	307	Aug.	9 Order	
Carl	h	Thomson	Ger. bge.	215	Aug.	4 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin
Catherine Marden	h	Marden	Brit. sm. sh.	287	Aug.	9 Chalmers & Co.	
Charles Mourreau	h	Quaresima	Foh. bge.	368	Aug.	9 Landstein & Co.	
Cheng Soon	h	Cheng Sang	Slam. sh.	200	April	30 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Chill	h	Veal	Brit. bge.	445	July	30 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Christiana A. P.	h	Capra	Nic. sm. sh.	300	July	29 Remedios & Co.	
Commissary	h	Hunter	Brit. sh.	395	July	13 Melchers & Co.	
Deutschland	h	Tiemann	Ger. bge.	269	Aug.	6 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Doris Brodersen	h	Nielsen	Dan. sh.	347	July	21 Melchers & Co.	
E. von Beaulieu	h	Schneider	Ger. bge.	336	Aug.	7 Edward Schellhaus & Co.	
Echo	h	Tozer	Brit. bge.	369	Aug.	8 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Edinburgh Castle	h	Seward	Brit. bge.	627	July	8 Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Emily Chaplin	h	Harris	Brit. bge.	733	July	31 Melchers & Co.	
Emma	h	Gran	Ger. bge.	338	Aug.	5 Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Escort	h	Waterhouse	Amer. bge.	636	July	7 Wm. Pustau & Co.	
F. Starace	h	Gargdulo	Ital. bge.	494	July	25 Carlowitz & Co.	
Formosa	h	Schweer	Ger. sm. sh.	282	Aug.	7 Melchers & Co.	
Friedrich	h	Wulf	Ger. bge.	594	Aug.	19 Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Galatea	h	Jager	Dut. sh.	120	July	30 Order	
Genevieve	h	Lepeetre	Foh. bge.	630	July	31 Landstein & Co.	
George	h	Sellens	Ger. bge.	789	July	25 Melchers & Co.	
Geo. Grouhaw	h	Wiering	Brit. bge.	658	July	21 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Glamorganshire	h	McKeehan	Brit. bge.	456	July	17 H. Kier & Co.	
Golbah	h	Dontau	Slam. sh.	530	July	4 Chalmers & Co.	
Gold Hunter	h	Freeman	Amer. sh.	1200	July	5 Meyer & Co.	
Grasmere	h	Hastings	Brit. bge.	698	July	1 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Gustav Adolph	h	Neumann	Ger. bge.	272	Aug.	6 Edward Schellhaus & Co.	
Harpinger	h	Johnston	Brit. sh.	1506	July	27 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Irene	h	Hansen	Ger. sh.	266	Aug.	9 Carlowitz & Co.	
Isles of the South	h	Denmett	Brit. sh.	820	July	6 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Jacatra	h	Dirksen	Dut. bge.	810	July	30 Siemens & Co.	
Jas. S. Stone	h	Weston	Amer. bge.	710	July	7 Order	
Jalo	h	Moeborg	Russ. sh.	1365	July	2 Edward Schellhaus & Co.	
Johanne	h	Bunje	Ger. sh.	768	July	11 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Jubilee	h	Harris	Brit. sh.	768	July	11 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Kalaw	h	Gadd	Brit. bge.	730	July	23 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	
Khedive	h	Cole	Brit. bge.	400	Aug.	9 Order	
Kronprindsessen	h	Hansen	Dan. bge.	844	Aug.	6 Edward Schellhaus & Co.	
Krug Thep	h	Duhrsen	Slam. bge.	488	Aug.	80 Siemens & Co.	
Lothar	h	.....	Amer. sh.	45	Aug.	13 Insurance Co.	
Lord Macaulay	h	Monkman	Brit. bge.	847	July	1 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Loweswater	h	Roberts	Brit. bge.	608	July	31 Borneo Company, Limited	
Maid Marian	h	Forest	Brit. bge.	298	July	31 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Malpu	h	Andrews	Brit. bge.	674	July	12 Holliday, Wise & Co.	
Maria	h	Towford	Foh. bge.	379	July	12 Carlowitz & Co.	
Matchless	h	Dawson	Amer. sh.	1198	June	22 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
May Queen	h	Prior	Brit. bge.	472	Aug.	1 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Morse	h	Robertson	Brit. bge.	629	July	17 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Morning Star	h	Michalsen	Slam. bge.	570	Aug.	10 Task Mao	
Nimrod	h	Clark	Brit. bge.	695	July	30 Captain	
Norwegian	h	Marik	Slam. sh.	711	July	16 Chinese	
Northern Star	h	Wortley	Brit. bge.	327	July	21 Wieler & Co.	
Notre D. de la Garde	h	Legier	Foh. bge.	486	July	12 Carlowitz & Co.	
Onward	h	Morton	Brit. sh.	210	Aug.	9 Wieler & Co.	
Papillon	h	Goulin	Foh. bge.	458	Aug.	11 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Parraca	h	Phillips	Brit. bge.	464	July	12 Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Petho	h	Christiansen	Ger. bge.	250	July	27 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Penshaw	h	Alrey	Brit. bge.	729	July	24 Meyer & Co.	
Pilgrim	h	Fowle	Amer. sh.	656	July	30 Russell & Co.	
Polynesia	h	Schwauer	Ger. sh.	985	June	16 Meyer & Co.	
Preto	h	Laldman	Brit. bge.	388	July	30 Meyer & Co.	
Fyn	h	Stapleton	Brit. bge.	568	July	29 Meyer & Co.	
Quickstep	h	Barnaby	Amer. bge.	826	July	27 Russell & Co.	
Rapid	h	Hunte	Slam. bge.	429	July	26 Task Mao	
Robt. Henderson	h	Gunn	Brit. sh.	658	June	7 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Rodine	h	Hansen	Amer. sm. sh.	406	Feb.	28 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Scindia	h	Bocut	Brit. sh.	1400	Aug.	10 Captain	
Sourabaya Packet	h	Wrightbody	Brit. sh.	874	July	17 Russell & Co.	
Springfield	h	Wrightbody	Dut. bge.	462	July	30 Edward Schellhaus & Co.	
St. Elmo	h	Pearl	Brit. sh.	325	July	26 Siemens & Co.	
Star of the North	h	Smith	Amer. sh.	1048	July	17 P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Sydenham	h	Hawken	Brit. sh.	682	Aug.	7 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Taiting	h	Miller	Brit. sh.	1068	July	11 Messageries Maritimes	
Thoon Kramom	h	Johnston	Brit. sh.	815	July	17 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Twilight	h	Vorrest	Slam. bge.	474	July	12 Siemens & Co.	
Ullock	h	Dalargy	Brit. bge.	680	July	23 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Vesta	h	Goodman	Brit. bge.	779	Aug.	11 Borneo Co., Limited	
Victoria	h	Dicks	Ger. bge.	322	Aug.	7 Melchers & Co.	
Walls Castle	h	Trimble	Brit. bge.	679	July	17 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Warrior	h	Brown	Brit. bge.	625	July	80 Chalmers & Co.	
William Cobb	h	Baumann	Am. sm. sh.	919	Aug.	6 Wieler & Co.	
Woodhall	h	Brady	Brit. sh.	424	July	30 Olyphant & Co.	
Young Slam	h	Lowe	Brit. sh.	723	Aug.	7 Meyer & Co.	
Zamora	h	Benedictson	Slam. sh.	701	July	16 Kin-tye-long	
WHAMPOA							
Charley	h	Inokay	Brit. bge.	600	Aug.	10 Chinese	
Christian	h	Stehr	Ger. sm. sh.	200	Aug.	10 Edward Schellhaus & Co.	
Eudoxia Adolphine	h	Martin	Foh. bge.	254	Aug.	11 Carlowitz & Co.	
Malvina	h	Kenz	Ger. bge.	496	Aug.	11 Wieler & Co.	
Samoa	h	Bryant	Am. sm. sh.	395	Aug.	9 Russell & Co.	
St. Joseph	h	Dinnott	Foh. bge.	298	July	26 Carlowitz & Co.	
Trio	h	Westerveld	Dut. bge.	263	July	24 Siemens & Co.	
Wm. Phillips	h	Healy	Amer. sh.	326	Aug.	9 Edward Schellhaus & Co.	
CANTON							
Amoy	h	Drewes	Brit. str.	414	Aug.	10 Siemens & Co.	Shanghai

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Hart	h	British	gun vessel	461	4	120	Aug. 7	Garbett
Kearsarge	h	American	cortvette	1550	6	500	Aug. 9	F. V. McNair
Lai Tsa	h	Annamite	gunboat	1200	4	100	June 9	M. Louvre
Magpie	h	British	gun vessel	774	8	160	July 17	Herb. J. G. Garbett
Meanees	h	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Moorehead	h	British	gunboat	450	4	60	July 28	John M. Stokes
Patino	h	Spanish	transport	1200	...	...	Feb. 23	Isabelle
Victor Emanuel	h	Belgian	Commodore's flag-ship	5087	14	...	...	Commodore Watson

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, August 11, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Patent Highest, Lowest, Cash, Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	300	260
" Foochow, . . .	160	140
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, . . . cy.	160	150
Beef Corned, . . . catty	160	140
" Roast, . . .	160	150
" Soup, . . .	100	90
" Steak, . . .	160	150
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60	50
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250
" " corned, . . .	320	300
" Head, . . .	600	500
" Heart, . . .	150	140
" Hump, Salt, . . .	110	100
" Feet, . . .	60	40
" Kidneys, . . .	60	50
" Tail, . . .	100	90
" Liver, . . . catty	80	60
" Tripe (undressed), catty	60	40
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	400
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300	280
" Chinese, . . .	180	170
" English, . . .	360	340
Mutton Chop, . . .	270	260
" Leg, . . .	270	250
" Shoulder, . . .	180	140
" Liver, . . .	200	150
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	60	50
" Feet, . . .	100	90
" Fry, . . .	110	100
" Head, . . .	90	80
" Heart, . . . each	60	40
" Kidneys, . . .	80	70
" Liver, . . . lb.	100	80
Pork Chop, . . . catty	160	140
" Corned, . . .	180	130
" Leg, . . .	160	140
" Fat or Land, . . .	110	100
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	450	340
" Heart, . . . each	60	40
" Kidneys, . . .	60	70
Smoking Pigs, . . .	1750	1000
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	140	120
Veal, . . . catty	140	120

Poultry.

Capon, . . . catty	250	240
Duck, . . . catty	120	110
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100	—
" Duck, . . .	100	—</